The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4741 第四千七百十四號 同治壬申年十二月二十日三 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1873. 香港 英王十二月二十號 禮拜二 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 20, MALACCA, Brit. str., 1,800, Gaby, — Shanghai 19th January, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Departures.

Jan. 20, PERU, for Macao.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 20TH.

Adelia Carleton, for Whampoa.
Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
Tay Watt, for Bangkok.
Peru, for Macao.
Emigrante, for Macao.

Passengers.

Per *Malacca*, str., from Shanghai,—Mr. and Mrs. Mellor, Madame Richardt, Captain Solane, Messrs. Robison, Ilbert, Burns, Telford, Pascoe, Cotton, Schembri, Cornwall, Condit, Jameson, Moule and servant, and 49 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast,—3 Cabin and 50 Chinese.
Per *Tay Watt*, for Bangkok,—20 Chinese.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Malacca* reports left Shanghai on 19th January, had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout; passed three unknown steamers on the 19th off Amoy, and the *Lord of the Isles* bound up.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

(*From Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Reports.*)
January 3rd.

December 27th, Ulysses, str., from Shanghai, Dragon, str., from Shanghai; 28th, Yesso, str., from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

December 29th, Ulysses, str., for London; 31st, Gazelle for Sydney; January 1st, Whinfell for New York, Yesso, str., for Hongkong; Dragon, str., for Shanghai.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Queen of the Seas	Penarth	May 11
Himalaya	New York	May 18
East	Glasgow	June 8
Sultana (s)	Cardiff	June 25
Amicitia	Glasgow	July 31
Warrior	New York	Aug. 3
Green Jacket	Newcastle	Aug. 6
F. H. Drews	Hamburg	Aug. 7
Willy Riekmers	Cardiff	Aug. 19
Kenilworth	Cardiff	Aug. 20
Deutschland	Cardiff	Aug. 21
Isle of Wight	Penarth	Aug. 21
Freye	Cardiff	Aug. 25
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Sept. 2
Yokohama	New York	Sept. 6
Picard	Cardiff	Sept. 10
Iphigenia	Cardiff	Sept. 16
Hansa	Cardiff	Sept. 20
Tyburnia	London	Sept. 25
Sea Gull (s)	Falmouth	Oct. 20
Craigforth (s)	London	Nov. 20
Deucalion (s)	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Glenroy (s)	London	Nov. 23
Sylvia (s)	Hamburg	Nov. 29
Sarpedon (s)	Liverpool	Dec. 4

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name.	For.	Date of Leavin.
Sea Serpent	New York	Oct. 9
Annesley	New York	Oct. 30
Princess	Channel (f.o.)	Nov. 1
Corea	London	Nov. 2
Sir Harry Parkes	London	Nov. 8
Lauddrost Braun	Channel (f.o.)	Nov. 22
Thetis	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Mikado	Falmouth (f.o)	Dec. 8
Glaras	London	Dec. 11

FROM WHAMPOA.

S. G. Glover	New York	Oct. 23
S. D. Carleton	New York	Oct. 29
Witch	New York	Nov. 27
Early Morn	New York	Nov. 28
Taikun	Hamburg	Dec. 5
Lennox Castle	London	Dec. 10
Midnight	New York	Dec. 13
Per Ardua	New York	Dec. 15
Everhard	New York	Dec. 31

FROM MACAO.

Norman Court	London	Sept. 14
Star of China	London	Nov. 1

FROM AMOY.

Tamerlane	New York	Sept. 14
Anglo Saxon	New York	Oct. 29
Thracian	New York	Dec. 2
J. R. Worcester	New York	Dec. 16

FROM FOOCHOW.

Zenobia	London	Sept. 11
Benefactor	New York	Sept. 16
Maiden Queen	London	Sept. 30
Ziba	London	Oct. 1
Eme	London	Oct. 4
Endymion	London	Oct. 22
Guinevere	New York	Oct. 24
Flying Spur	London	Nov. 14
Catherina	Gibraltar f.o.	Dec. 3
Selim	London	Dec. 5
Elizabeth Nicholson	New York	Dec. 6
Black Prince	New York	Dec. 6
Fontenaye	London	Dec. 7
Silver Eagle	London	Dec. 12
Kate Carnie	Philadelphia	Dec. 18

FROM SHANGHAI.

Cashmere	New York	Sept. 4
Langstone	London	Sept. 4
Yeavering Bell	London	Sept. 9
Conqueror	New York	Sept. 16
Clausina	London	Sept. 19
Woodlark	London	Sept. 20
Duke of Atholo	New York	Sept. 27
James S. Stone	New York	Oct. 10
N. B. Palmer	London	Oct. 16
Melbrek	London	Oct. 18
Lalla Rookh	London	Oct. 18
Paragon	London	Oct. 19
Mikado	New York	Oct. 21
Sir Jamesejee Family	London	Oct. 26
Araby Maid	London	Oct. 29
Aracan	London	Oct. 29
E. A. Oliver	New York	Nov. 1
Fanny Breslauer	New York	Nov. 4
Morro Castle	New York	Nov. 7
Mary Whitridge	New York	Nov. 15
Claro Babuyan	New York	Nov. 23
Dilkhoosh	New York	Nov. 24
Centurion	New York	Nov. 26
Glengairn	London	Nov. 29
Hopewell	London	Nov. 29
Fiery Cross	London	Dec. 3
Sarah Nicholson	New York	Dec. 10
Lady Elizabeth	New York	Dec. 20
Borealis	New York	Dec. 28

FROM YOKOHAMA.

Jessie Isabel	New York	Sept. 3
William Melhuish	New York	Sept. 3
Emulation	New York	Sept. 16
Etta Loring	New York	Sept. 18
Leander	New York	Sept. 22
Ceylon	New York	Sept. 30
Caller Ou	New York	Oct. 21
Devana	New York	Nov. 2
Lothair	New York	Nov. 29

Auction Sales To-day.

Note.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | E. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.
H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
2, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Bargos and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 168 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days } ⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month } ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " } ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding } 6 " } ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, situated on the Bonham Road.
Apply to
BAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c.
tf 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

TO LET,
With immediate possession,

ONE of the Two Central HOUSES at the Albany, a desirable residence. Gas and Water laid on, and excellent servants' quarters. Rent, $65 per month, and taxes.
14d 68 Hongkong, 10th January, 1873.

TO LET.

THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known as "PERSEPOLIS" situated in Bonham Road, containing 12 Rooms, (besides Basement Story), Bath Rooms, &c., Water and Gas throughout, also large Garden, Croquet Ground, Stabling, &c. Possession on 15th March.
Apply to
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
House Agents.
tf 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, or two if required, with BATH ROOM, in a central and healthy locality. Address "W. P.," care of office of this paper.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

TO LET.

WITH possession on the 1st January next, or prior to that date if required, that Commodious TWO-STORIED HOUSE situated in Caine Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Aviaries, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.

THE BLUE BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany. Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
tf 1889 Hongkong, 25th October, 1872.

TO LET.

TWO GRANITE GODOWNS, fronting on the Praya at Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1788 Hongkong, 8th October, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia, will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this office.
A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1157 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days } ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " } ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,) on
SATURDAY,
the 25th January, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
On Board,—
The late German Barque
"*MARIE*,"
as she now lies at Wanchai, with one Anchor and 30 Fathoms Chain attached.
The ship had new Metal about 15 months ago, when she was refastened with Metal Bolts, and has Iron Knees throughout.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half the amount to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on delivery, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
121 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,) on
MONDAY,
the 27th January, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At their Auction Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
MASTS, SPARS, YARDS, ANCHORS, CHAIN, Running and Standing GEAR, SAILS, BLOCKS, and INVENTORY.
Ex late German Barque "Marie."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
122 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 30th January, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,
At the premises occupied by the AGRA BANK, LIMITED, Queen's Road,—
The whole of the DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, BEDROOM, and OFFICE FURNITURE, of English and Chinese Manufacture: Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCKS, CARPETS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, LAMPS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, IRON BEDSTEADS, Cheval and Toilet GLASSES, Marble-top WASHSTAND, and Dressing TABLES.
1 COTTAGE PIANO, *by John Broadwood & Sons, London.*
2 CHUBB'S IRON SAFES.
Teak COUNTERS, DESKS, and Book PRESSES.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
129 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Manila PONIES, with Double HARNESS, and a First-class Four-wheel CARRIAGE, in good order. Apply at HAWKIN'S HORSE REPOSITORY.
Also for sale, Best English HAY and OATS.
tf 106 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day REMOVED their office to No. 3, Gough Street.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
1m 17 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN LONGIN will not be responsible for any debts contracted either by the officers or the crew of the French Steamer *Alexandre Lavalley.*
2237 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
2m 2139 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re The Bankruptcy of JAMES WILLIAM PEARCE *and* BENJAMIN EDWARD GALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said JAMES WILLIAM PEARCE and BENJAMIN EDWARD GALL, late of Victoria, Shipchandlers, will be held pursuant to the 151st Section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, in the Supreme Court House, on *Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1873,* at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFAM, Esquire, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Officer appointed by the Supreme Court sitting in Bankruptcy.
Proofs of Debts will be received, and Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and all claims not proved will be disallowed.
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Official Assignee.
88 Hongkong, 13th January, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month } ⅛ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " } ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " } ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

W. P. MOORE begs leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally, that he has secured the SERVICES of a PROFESSIONAL CHIROPODIST. A Private Room in connection with his Saloon. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their Residences.
1m 7 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

PAX.
ST. SAVIOUR'S COLLEGE.

THE Benedictine Fathers of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, England, have taken the management of the above named College. It will be called *St. Saviour's English College.* The course of studies will comprise all the Branches of a liberal education, conducted upon the plan followed out in all our English Colleges. No communication will be allowed between the Boarders and the Day Scholars. Studies will commence on TUESDAY, the 7th instant. Prospectus may be had by applying to the Rev. E. S. PALMER, O.S.B., Rector of S. Saviour's College, Pottinger Street, Hongkong. The School for the Externs will also be opened on the same day.
T. RAIMONDI,
Prefect.
tf 47 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. H. W. HANDY's interest and responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 10th October last, and Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL has been admitted a Partner from that date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
1m 89 Shanghai, 8th January, 1873.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE authority given to Mr. S. H. DAVID to sign our name in Hongkong is hereby withdrawn, and Mr. S. J. DAVID is admitted a partner in our Firm in China from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOE a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOE & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMBECKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. R. HERRMANN in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. EDUARD CHASTEL is authorized to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
G. DUBOST & Co.
1m 13 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. S. VOELKEL will assume the management of the MEDICAL HALL, 37, Queen's Road.
TH. KOFFER
3m 1898 Hongkong, 25th October, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. E. HUBENER in our firm ceases this day.
Our business will in future be carried on under the style of BOURJAU & Co.
Mr. G. A. WIELER has been admitted a partner in the same, and our firm from the First of January next will consist of the following members:—
Mr. ADOLPH THEODOR BOURJAU,
Mr. ERNST BEHRE,
Mr. RUDOLPH BOURJAU,
AND
Mr. GUSTAV ADOLPH WIELER.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
Hongkong & China, 31st Dec., 1872. [1m 2274

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THIS Association has declared a DIVIDEND to Policy Holders of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1872, of 25 per cent. on the net premia contributed, which is payable at our Office, on or after this date.
Policy Holders are requested to send in particulars of their contributions.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1m 80 Hongkong, 11th January, 1873.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL CLERK. Best references. Address "Q. Z.," office of this paper.
1m 2271 Hongkong, 30th December, 1872

TEA-TASTER — CLERK.

THE Advertiser, who has come out seeking, desires an engagement as above. Would dispense with Salary for the first Six Months.
Address "P.C." The Club, Foochow.
tf 2075 Foochow, 21st November, 1872.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of applying for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the SAILORS' HOME, will please communicate with the Undersigned, who will afford any information candidates may require.
The Salary is £400 per annum, together with free Quarters and Board.
H. G. THOMSETT,
For the Trustees.
tf 2148 Hongkong, 7th December, 1872.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Intimations.

WINTER LECTURES.

THE Sixth LECTURE of the SERIES will be delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon GRAY, in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL, THIS EVENING, the 21st inst., at 9 P.M. Subject:—*Arabia and its Faith.*
Tickets for the remaining four lectures, $3, or for Single Lecture, $1 each, may be had from
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
5d 105 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to this Club will be held in the Club Building, on FRIDAY next, the 24th inst., at 6 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Rules.
By order,
J. S. KNOWLES,
Hon. Secretary.
8d 115 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE General Yearly MEETING of the Chamber will be held on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, CITY HALL, to receive the Report of the Committee and statement of the accounts of the Secretary for the year ending December 31st, 1872.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
12d 104 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG RACE FUND, 1873.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now lying at the HONGKONG CLUB.
E. ARTHUR,
Hon. Treasurer.
tf 48 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

THOMPSON & HIND
INVITE INSPECTION OF

SPECIALITIES IN LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOODS.

New Trimmed HATS, New BONNETS.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, New Watered and Shaded RIBBONS.
Imperial and Polish Walking BOOTS, White Satin BOOTS and SHOES.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES, BOWS and COLLARETTES.
FRIZETTS, CRINOLINES, CORSETS, and DRESS IMPROVERS.
Evening Dress SILKS and Made-up Evening COSTUMES.
DRESSES made-up in prevailing styles.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
30 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, &c., will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th days of February next.
Intending Exhibitors are requested to forward the numbers of the classes they intend to exhibit in, and the amount of space in superficial square feet they are likely to require, to Mr. FORD, Superintendent of the Government Gardens, on or before MONDAY, the 3rd of February.
All Potted Plants must be sent to Mr. FORD at the Public Gardens on the 12th of February.
Cut Flowers and Vegetables must be sent in not later than 10 A.M. on the 13th February, and cannot be received after that hour.
The Exhibition will be opened on both days at 2 P.M., and closed at 6 P.M.
Prices of admission on the first day, $1; on the second day, 20 cents.
Admission Tickets for the first day may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or at the entrances to the Gardens.
On the second day, payment must be made at the doors.
71 Hongkong, 10th January, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, on or before the 1st proximo, with a memo. of premia contributed during the year ended 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the two-thirds (2-3rds) of the profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged. After the above date the accounts will be adjusted in conformity with the books of the Company, and no alteration made.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
25d 58 Hongkong, 8th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st inst., both days included.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
29d 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THAT Commodious Family RESIDENCE, No. 14, Shelley Street, containing 8 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects,
Over Hongkong Dispensary.
tf 2070 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire,* subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS English BAROUCHE, Silver mounted.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 132 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS AND RENT COLLECTORS,
Office removed to
No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
1m 136 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE British Barque
"JANE,"
Captain Le Bas, will leave as above on or about the 25th

THE "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, leading to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....Messrs. QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Pekin..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... " M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.20, and the last messengers left the office at 10.40.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 21ST, 1873.

THE announcement that Mr. WODEHOUSE has been appointed Superintendent of the Chinese Contingent of the Police Force, is scarcely more than the majority of people in Hongkong must long have anticipated, but the circumstance is one to be regretted in every point of view. There has been a very strong and very justifiable opposition on the part of the bulk of the residents in Hongkong, to an increase of the Chinese element; Mr. WODEHOUSE has no special knowledge to fit him for the position of Police Superintendent, and the only qualification for such a post which he does possess, that of an acquaintance with the Chinese language, was always supposed to be the only one which Mr. DEANE possessed for the post of Captain Superintendent of the Force. Under these circumstances, we should very much like to know upon what grounds Mr. WODEHOUSE's appointment is based, unless we are to understand that the Police Force is to be the destination of every Student Interpreter who cannot obtain a post elsewhere. It was bad enough that Mr. WODEHOUSE should be made Interpreter to the Force, after it was fully understood that Mr. DEANE would possess all the requisite knowledge of Chinese for the proper conduct of the work; but that he should be appointed Superintendent of the Chinese Contingent, in face of the strong opposition manifested by the public, and declared by the Commission appointed to enquire into the condition of the Police Force, against increasing the Chinese element, seems a disregard of public opinion almost unparalleled even in Hongkong. It was of course only fair, if what was done with the other student interpreters was to be taken as a standard, that Mr. WODEHOUSE should in due course obtain a snug appointment at the Colony's expense; but it seems a thousand pities that the experiment was not made, at all events in one solitary instance, of appointing a student interpreter to the Law Courts, where an improvement in the interpreting is most urgently required; while there is an equal necessity for some one knowing something of Police matters as one of the Superintendents in the Force.

The above considerations, if those most obviously suggested by the appointment, are not at the same time those of the most importance. The point at which the matter demands most attention, is the mistake that is made in placing a very inexperienced officer at the head of what, if it is to be enlarged, must be the special branch of the Service requiring to be carefully looked after. Even an officer of lengthened standing and possessing all that astuteness which only experience will give in connection with a matter of the kind, would find it no easy task to keep a number of lukongs in order, and to find out all the devious tricks to which it may be taken as certain they will resort. To place a young man quite inexperienced in Police matters, and knowing very little indeed about Chinese ways and doings—as an acquaintance with these by no means necessarily follows the acquirement of that quantity of the language which is considered to fit student interpreters for the most important posts in the Colony—is little short of utter folly. The very worst policy that can possibly be adopted with regard to the Chinese Police is to divide them in any way from the general Force, and to place them under a species of separate rule. In making Mr. WODEHOUSE special Interpreter to the Force, there was some danger of this, but this danger is increased ten fold by giving him a separate post as a Superintendent of the Chinese Police Force. The split at all times likely to occur, and above all things to be avoided in the general discipline of the Force, is thus officially recognised, and the arrangement cannot fail to end in an extreme weakening of the authority which the Captain Superintendent ought to exert over the force as a whole. The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT of Police will, of course, have in theory complete authority over the Superintendent of the Chinese Contingent; but in practice he will have to consult him, and as Mr. WODEHOUSE will be dependent for advice upon his Chinese headmen, the result will very soon be in reality, though of course not in form, that the Chinese members of the Force will to a considerable extent rule Mr. DEANE instead of Mr. DEANE's ruling them. The result of all the investigation made by the Police Commission, and all the discussion which there has been on the subject, is thus that the Government has done precisely what the almost unanimous opinion of the Colony, and a majority (the second "majority") of the Commission, emphatically condemned, and that Mr. WODEHOUSE has obtained an appointment.

It is reported that Mr. Leon Chees, formerly Spanish Consul here, is to be appointed Commissioner of Emigration, either at Havanah or at Macao.

The description given by a correspondent of a northern paper of the Sailors' Coffee Room established at Ningpo, is worthy of perusal by those who take an interest in such matters.

The *Daily News* states the failure is announced from Home of Messrs. Drakeford Brothers, a firm in the Silk trade, having relations with the China market. The liabilities are not stated.

This evening the Ven. Archdeacon Gray will deliver a lecture at the City Hall on "Arabia and its Faith." The subject is one of much interest, and we doubt not it will be treated with Archdeacon Gray's well-known talent and eloquence.

We hear that a Minister Plenipotentiary has been despatched from Peru with instructions to arrange a treaty with China, for the purpose of putting coolie emigration upon a better basis. It is stated that he has also been instructed to make certain representations to the Japanese Government in regard to the detention of the *Maria Luz*.

The *Daily News* understands that a Japanese plenipotentiary is shortly expected from that country, to exchange ratifications of the treaty with China made last year, the term agreed upon before this should be done having now nearly elapsed.

The above paper also states that in consequence of full particulars of the Opium frauds on the Chartered Mercantile Bank at Singapore having been telegraphed Home, measures were taken which have resulted in the arrest, at Damascus, of Mr. Joshua, senior, of Messrs. Joshua and Brother, and it is hoped that a considerable portion of the amount in default will be recovered.

The Shanghai *News Letter* concludes an interesting account of the Christmas and New Year's Holidays in Shanghai, with the following remark:—We were glad, however, to notice that the practice of indiscriminate calling on ladies, whether you knew them personally or not, which used to prevail, and which was, perhaps, an excellent practice when the ladies did not number many dozens, but which latterly led to some awkward "situations"—has been greatly given up, gentlemen confining their calls to ladies with whom they were previously acquainted.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A boatman named Mok-a-yow, was fined 5s., in default, seven days' hard labour, for having unlawfully in his possession a child's jacket, the property of a woman, a passenger by the Canton steamer.

TILL ROBBING.

James Mcham, barkeeper of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, charged the bar boy, Low-a-yow, under the following circumstances. Complainant stated that on the evening of the 18th instant he had reason to believe that five or six dollars had been taken from the bar, consequently on the 19th instant he kept an account of all the money he had received that day, and it amounted to $17. At that time he told the defendant he was going home for half-an-hour, and he crossed the street and hid behind a pillar on the opposite side. Shortly after he had hidden himself, he saw defendant get up from the stool on which he had been sitting, and go to the till, which was about four feet from the stool. He looked around and up the stairs, and then he saw him fumbling about the till, he ran quickly across, and when he entered the bar he saw defendant hurriedly close the drawer, which he had previously seen to be locked, the master of the house keeping the key, as there is a slit through which to drop the money. He said to defendant, "What are you doing there?" and he made answer, "Nothing," and moved away to the end of the counter, at the same time moving his hand in an uneasy manner about his person. He said to him, "You have a key which opens the drawer." Defendant said he had not. He then heard something fall on the floor of the bar, and on looking he picked up the key produced, which he found would open the drawer. He counted the money in the drawer, and found only $13, whereas there should have been $17. This he was certain of. The defendant was searched at the station, and $9 and a rupee were found on him.

Alexander Mackay, P.C. No. 102, sworn, stated at 10 p.m. of the 9th he was called to the house. The defendant was behind the counter. He heard the defendant say that he had found the key in a box under the counter at 3 p.m. the same day, and thinking that it looked like the master's key of the drawer, he had been trying it, and that when the first witness was going to search him he dropped it on the floor. He found a rupee on defendant and $8.50 in his box. He saw that the key unlocked the drawer.

Defendant said he found the key near some port wine bottles, and as he thought it was like the master's key of the till, he was trying it to see if it would fit, when first witness came in and accused him of robbing the till.

His Worship told defendant that even were his own story correct, he had acted wrongly. He should have taken the key to his master, so that he might have protection; an honest boy would have done so, and he would have to deal with him in accordance with the evidence; he had acted in an unreasonable way, such as naturally threw suspicion on him. He would send him to four months' hard labour.

LARCENY.

Wong-a-sing, a fisherman, was charged by Cheong-a-ming, the master of a small passenger boat, plying between Victoria and Yowmah-tee, with coming on board his boat at 4 a.m. of the 20th, and stealing a jacket and bed quilt whilst he was asleep. The clumsiness of the thief appears to have been the cause of his arrest, he having stumbled over a hatch, which falling down, had awoken the sleepers below, when he was apprehended by them.

Defendant denied the charge, stating he had gone on board over night to take passage, and during the night they disagreed, and then they brought this charge against him. However, as the evidence against him was the strongest, defendant was sent to four months' hard labour.

THE CHINESE CONTINGENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Can you inform we why the native riff-raff who have joined the Police Force are called a Chinese Contingent. A "Contingent" is a proportion of a force supplied by a particular party. Are we to understand from the above expression that the Chinese Government is to supply a portion of our Police Force?

Yours truly
ENQUIRER.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

[The only reason we can conceive for the use of the word is that there is a salary contingent on the post. Webster gives the same definition as our correspondent, and also defines the word, when used as an adjective, as "depending on an uncertainty." Possibly it may be used in this last sense.—ED. D. P.]

SHANGHAI.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

We have been startled recently by intelligence of a mutiny among the London Police, but what think our readers of one much nearer, amongst the foreign drilled troops at Feng-wan-shan? It was a very pencadle mutiny, unaccompanied by outrage, and perhaps deserves rather to be denominated a demonstration; and so far as we have learnt, it was entirely unconnected with the foreign officers at the camp, some of whom were absent at the time. One of the regiments having recently changed it native colonel,—the—men—were dissatisfied with the officer who replaced him, who, it is said, proved to be a martinet of a peculiarly obnoxious type. Dissatisfaction accumulating, and complaints only making matters worse, the regiment laid down its arms one morning, and marched *en masse* towards Soochow, with the intention, it is alleged, of making a complaint. Intelligence of their conduct was sent in advance of them, however, and before they reached the city, they were stopped by an armed force sent out o meet them, and marched back to the camp, where their grievances were inquired into and redress promised. We have not heard whether the ringleaders in the movement received any punishment for what was, even taking a lenient view, a gross breach of discipline.

NINGPO.

(*Correspondent of Courier.*)

NINGPO, Jan. 9th, 1873.

As the communications from our port during the last two or three months have given you some idea of the views and relations of our community as made up of *individuals*, you will, no doubt, be pleased to hear of a cause wherein all these individualities harmoniously unite, and which reflects the *public* sentiment of our Settlement. The object which thus happily combines the centrifugal forces of our residents is a *Reading and Coffee Room for Sailors*. The need of some place where our foreign sailors could go and pass a social hour together, without being exposed to low and degrading temptations, has long been felt; but, up to the present time, no way had been found to remedy the evil. The difficulty has been to know just what was needed, and in what form we could best convey "aid and comfort" to Jack ashore. This difficulty was happily solved a few days ago, by means of the following dialogue between one of our residents and a group of sailors:—

Cit.:—Good morning, boys.

Sailors:—Good morning, Sir.

Cit.:—I am sorry to hear that some of your men were very noisy and disorderly on the streets last night.

Sailors:—Yes, Sir, some of the boys got tight and made some disturbance; but they are all sorry for it this morning, Sir.

Cit.:—How much better it would be for you, when you come ashore, not to go into these low places where they keep bad brandy and whisky; you only throw away your money and bring disgrace on yourselves and on your flag.

Sailors:—The truth is, Sir, that the compradores' are the only places ashore where we can go in and sit down. They won't let us go into the Reading Room. They don't want us in their houses. We can't get into the Club; and so we go into the compradores' and get drunk for relief.

The truth and force of this rebuke have had their proper effect. The matter was talked over earnestly, and the general sentiment was, that something ought to be done immediately to wipe out this disgrace. The drinking places could not be closed up; but we might provide a room where sailors could go and sit and read and smoke, without being constantly beset by temptation. At first it was feared that our good intentions would come to nought, through the difficulty of finding a desirable room. But our difficulties vanished as we approached them. One of our oldest residents offered, as his contribution to the new enterprise, a convenient and suitable room, partly furnished. The money necessary to "run" the establishment was quickly and cheerfully subscribed; and the result of all is, a cosy, pleasant room, with a cheerful fire, newspapers, magazines and books, and smoking hot coffee to make glad the heart of poor Jack; and what is best of all, it is highly appreciated and generally patronised by those for whose good it has been opened.

I send you this brief account of our Reading and Coffee Room, Mr. Editor, partly to show how cheerfully and generously our residents, without distinction of creed of country, support a good cause; and partly that our modest example may have the effect of encouraging the friends of the sailors in Shanghai, to provide on a more generous scale some place where the sailors can feel *at home*, and thus help to charm them away from the haunts of temptation which now prove the ruin of so many.

SUICIDE.

(*Alta.*)

Maggie Kenny, a young woman, nineteen years of age, committed suicide by poisoning herself with strychnine. The Coroner held an inquest, and from the testimony we condense the following:—

Maggie Kenny had been living with Mrs. Story, at No. 742, Folsom-street, since July last. The girl, being an invalid, was supported by her sister Annie. Annie reprimanded Maggie for having used the money given to her for the purchase of liquor. Maggie, in consequence, felt very low-spirited, and told her landlady she wanted to buy poison.

At noon she said that she had poisoned herself. Dr. A. G. Soulé was summoned, and found the girl in convulsions from the effects of strychnine, and being interrogated, she declined to tell where she had obtained the deadly drug. She expired in about half-an-hour. Dr. Soulé found a letter at her side on the lounge, written by Maggie to her sister. It reads as follows:—

"Good-bye Pet:—Dear Annie, I have made you so mad that I never want to see you again. The few words I had with Mr. McSurley were not so bad as you may think, but he should not say what he did. He should look on me as a foolish girl, not a bad one. He made me a fool on the streets; now I will kill myself to-day. I cannot look at you any more. All I have left is yours. The money in the bank will bury me; take it out. Good-bye, Annie dear—the best of all sisters. Maggie is no more; bad company is the cause."

The jury rendered a verdict that Maggie Kenny, 19 years old, a native of Ireland, came to her death on the 23rd day of November, 1872, at 742, Folsom-street, from the effects of poison, administered by her own hand.

A LADY JOURNALIST.

"Olive Harper" (Mrs. E. L. Gibson), who has long been a resident of Oakland, has been engaged in one of the editorial departments of the Alta California, and went to her place on last Monday. Within a few months this lady has made herself an extensive and valuable literary reputation by her descriptive and fanciful letters to the *Alta* and the St. Louis *Globe*. Her advancement as a public writer has been rapid, brilliant, and unprecedented, and is altogether due to substantial merit. Less than a year ago she began to publish occasional humorous sketches in the Oakland papers, varied with others of a serious and pathetic character; these attracted the attention of the general press, were extensively republished, both here and the East, and led to her engagement with the proprietors of the *Alta* and the St. Louis *Globe* as travelling correspondent. Her letters from Yosemite, the Big Trees, and other points of fashionable and spectacular attraction, were generally considered the most original, piquant and attractive that have ever been published from those places, and have procured her various offers of advantageous literary engagements, but with admirable good sense she has chosen a situation with the publishers who have contributed most to her success, and whose intelligent appreciation and generous liberality placed her in a situation to display her splendid capacity. The *Alta* people have established an enviable reputation as the observant and liberal patrons and friends of literary talent. It was through their forecast and friendly assistance that Mark Twain was presented to the country; to them Charles Warren Stoddard and other meritorious writers owe much of their celebrity; and now they have on hand another candidate for national fame, whose brilliant imagination and rare felicity of expression will lead inevitably and swiftly to a splendid success. As a humorous writer, "Olive Harper" has no equal in this part of the country. In more serious composition, her style is original, vigorous, and attractive, and displays a wonderful fertility of invention. Her relatives and friends in Oakland have reason to be proud of the extraordinary success which she has already accomplished, the distinguished position which she now occupies, and of the rare and priceless faculties which she now has an opportunity to display.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

DR. WILLIAMS ON CHINA BETWEEN 1833 AND 1842.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The following is the first portion of the paper read by Dr. Williams at the N. C. B. of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 13th inst.:—

The treatment of a subject like this is not very easy, considering that there will be many who would like to have particular information upon certain things, and others who would desire to be informed on other points; but I shall endeavour, in going over the details of those years, to give such an idea of the mode of living, and the character of the foreign community, and its relations with the Chinese, as will in some measure supply a description of the way in which foreigners lived and traded and went about in those early days. When I arrived, after a passage of 127 days, we brought three days latest news from America. It was the season when most of the tea ships arrived, and news was then thought to come in very rapidly, as it was seldom at that time of year that more than a week or two elapsed without our getting some. Within two years after, however, there was an interval of nearly 80 days, during which we heard nothing from either England or America, and one ship brought in that case nearly three months' additional news from those countries. When our ship arrived, and had anchored in the waters near Lintin I., one of the first things that happened was the coming of a boatload of cassia from Canton, to be put on board at the outside anchorage, so that when the ship arrived, the dunnage for the tea she was to take in would be ready for her. This was carried out by the Chinese. We had to send 20 miles, over to Macao, to get a pilot, and when we went up river we had the native pilots furnished by the Chinese Government from the Pilot Office at Macao. At Whampoa we saw the large fleet of the East India Company. At that time the Company had received notice that it was in future to be a political instead of a trading Company, and this being their last season, they had a large number of ships at Whampoa—the finest fleet perhaps to be seen anywhere in the world—some of which had about 70 to 90 men on board; the number of ships at Whampoa, stretching for some three miles, was about 125, in all. None were allowed to go up to Canton, indeed it was only some seven years after that there was known to be a passage by which they could get up, so carefully had the Chinese kept foreigners ignorant of the channels. When we went to Canton, it was always by ships' boats, manned by the crews, unless you got out a pass for a dollar boat. These, which by the way always cost $4, were furnished by the compradore of the ship, and you had to report at two or three "chop-houses," as they were called. But most of the ships had their own boats, and as there were so many sailors, lascars especially, I have often seen over 100 together, who frequently for want of accommodation turned the boats upside down, in warm weather particularly, and found a sleeping place underneath or prepared their meals there. Opposite the factories a small creek ran in shore, and boats came up to the tidewaiter's station at its head, to hand their passengers. The word *Factories* was applied to the foreign dwellings at Canton, not because any work was carried on, but because factors live in them. This was an old name which had been known in India and the Archipelago. As soon as the ship I was in arrived, it was reported to the Hong Merchants, that such a ship had come to Olyphant & Co., as well as the names and number of the passengers who were to stay at Canton—and these Hong Merchants became security for our good conduct. We never saw these men, but they became official security to their Government for our good behaviour, and that we should not do anything against its interests. At that time there were only 5 or 6 Hong Merchants, who were really insolvent, for the system was a contrivance on the part of the Chinese Government to secure the collection of the duties, and they became responsible for so much duty as the Government was pleased to collect from the commerce. The trade that year was, as I have said, a very large one, and the East India Company had the largest portion of it. Of its members who were then in Canton, Mr. Plowden was what was called President of the supercargoes, Sir John Davis was another, and there were several more. From 10 to 12 of these supercargoes were generally there; and of the foreign houses then there only five still exist as firms—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Dent & Co., and Turner & Co., English, and Russell & Co. and Olyphant & Co., American. The foreigners in Canton numbered about 250, and in contrast to the present, there was only one German and two Frenchmen. There were also a great many Parsees in proportion. Of this number of 250 or so, there were no ladies, and it was not until 1843-44 that families were allowed to take up their residence. The year before I arrived, there was an attempt made by Mr. Bannerman and others, to bring up their families from Macao, but the Chinese showed such a very determined opposition, that Mr. Bannerman got up guns from Whampoa and placed them in the Factories. These Factories were very differently constructed from anything in this part of China. Rows of houses were built close together, side by side, and the way to get to the inside houses was to go underneath. The interval between each house was sometimes 50 or 60 feet, and the upper parts were separated by partition walls running between. All these houses had been burnt in 1822, and were rebuilt by the Hong Merchants at their own expense. Howqua was the leading Hong Merchant, and was in many respects a remarkable man. In order to get anything of the Chinese, it was necessary to write a petition and to carry this to one of the gates, called the Oil Gate, where it was generally received by the guard there. There was a Scotchman of great energy named Innes living at Canton, who it was said once had a petition to give in about something, and the Hong Merchants having got an idea of its nature, would not receive it when he came. Mr. Innes stayed there all day, and finding they would not receive his paper, he sent his boy to bring his bed; when they saw that, they gave in. Mr. Jardine also went with a petition on one occasion, before I arrived, and received some hard usage, some one giving him a rap on the head with a stick, but Mr. Jardine never moved as if the blow had hurt him, and so he got the name ever after among the Chinese of *Ai-lou lo-shu*, or "iron headed old rat." This Oil Gate was frequently visited to present petitions in early days. Mr. Plowden went away by one of the ships then lying in the river, and Sir John Davis took charge, and was the last of the Presidents of the East India Company. I don't know what number he was in the series, but as the East India Company was begun in 1600, the system had been known at Canton for about 230 years. As at that time the East India Company had only, by Act of Parliament, the right to be there for purpose of trade, all other British subjects trading then often took foreign Consulates. There were thirteen Factories, in which these 250 people lived, and the area they covered was just the same as that of the base of the Pyramid, 12 acres. There was a small opening in front, where the land was taken from the river, which was the resort for a great many years of hucksters, beggars, and others, every evening, to receive the alms which the Parsees frequently distributed. From this square there was a space running back 1,000 feet or more to the first street that ran parallel to the river. Here were situated the British, French, Austrian, American, Spanish and Dutch factories, as they were called; the East India Company occupied theirs, and had a church in its precinct, where most of the foreigners assembled for worship. The ships being at Whampoa, the whole of the tea was carried down in boats, and the number of Chinese employed in connection with the trade, in this way, was very large. The year after I arrived, the East India Company having changed its character, there was a Chief Superintendent of Trade appointed, Lord Napier, the father of the present Governor of Madras. He was sent out in order to oversee the trade now thrown open to all British subjects. Sir John Davis was, I think, made the second, and among others who came out at this time was Captain Elliot, who afterwards succeeded to the post. These gentlemen arrived in China in 1834; the Chinese interpreters were Dr. Morrison and his son. Lord Napier undertook to open negotiations with the Chinese Government on terms of equality, that is, to address the Governor of Canton as the accredited representative of the British Crown. When he did so, however, the Hong Merchants demurred to receiving the letter at Oil Gate. In consequence of this difficulty the *Imogene* and *Andromache*, which were lying outside, were ordered up, and the first collision took place between the Chinese and foreign powers in modern days. There had been others in former times, but not between the Chinese and British Governments, but this was the first which opened the eyes of foreigners to the Chinese ideas of supremacy over all who came to the land. The people of Canton took a good deal of interest in this first effort to open negotiations, but there was no kind of trouble experienced from them. We were shut out, however, from communication with the ships at Whampoa—as completely closed in as rats in a trap, until Lord Napier, fearing his health would succumb, told the ships to retire, as he wished to go to Macao. Then communication was again opened, but the common people generally regarded the affair as a victory for the Chinese. Lord Napier's attempt was made in the worst season of the year, the months of August and September; and what with anxiety and the heat, he fell sick, and in order to leave Canton, he was obliged to apply for a number of the boats in which foreigners usually travelled to Macao. This business was also a perquisite of the compradores, and the boats generally went down the Inner Passage—a very beautiful trip, and a very pleasant mode of travelling—by which they got to Macao in about two days. Lord Napier, however, was exposed to a good deal of detention, before he arrived at Macao, where Lady Napier was, and he died three months after he had landed, very much regretted by all who knew him. The incident was chiefly remarkable as being the first intimation of the manner in which the Chinese wished the foreign trade to be carried on. Very few foreigners were allowed to learn the language in those days, and there was great difficulty in meeting with natives who would teach it. My first teacher was a man of some literary attainments, and when he visited me, fearing any one might come in and discover him, he would always bring a foreign lady's shoe, so that he might pass himself off as a maker of foreign shoes. This he did for months, until he found out that the precaution was unnecessary. Others acted in the same way, and Dr. Morrison's teacher carried poison with him, in order that, if arrested for being "implicated," as the Government called it, as a traitor to the Chinese, he could prevent further torture by taking his own life. I was told this by another of Dr. Morrison's teachers, whom I subsequently employed. When I arrived to join the American mission, there were only two missionaries in China, Dr. Morrison and Dr. Bridgman. Mr. Gutzlaff had recently arrived, but at that time he was up the coast, and during the time he was in China his connection was principally with the British Government. He, however, also did a great deal of mission work. The font of Chinese type which had been made at great expense for the printing of Dr. Morrison's Dictionary was taken up to Canton shortly before I came, but in consequence of the fears of the Chinese printers of being implicated in printing with foreign type, it was returned to Macao. An incident which occurred at this time showed the temper of the Governor. The E. I. Co.'s garden, which was rather a pleasant walk in the summer season, had been added to by extending the wall, and bringing in a bit of ground which was dry at low water. Very unexpectedly the Governor appeared in front of the factories, with a party of men, some of whom were armed with shovels. These went to work at this newly added part of the garden and shovelled it into the river, making the place as bad as before, and as the water swept the earth down it again formed a bank, which has since been a great impediment. The Governor went back into the city rejoicing that he had stopped the encroachments of the foreigners, but the Hong Merchants rather laughed at him, for what he regarded as a very valorous exploit. There were several foreigners who had been at Canton in early days, and among others, the father of Mr. T. C. Beale. He told me that when a young man he had gone up to Chusan about 1799, to bring back something left by the *Lion*, a ship of Lord Macartney's embassy, an occurrence which connects that embassy by only two lives with the period of which I am speaking. This Mr. Beale, who had lived in China over 30 years and had never been out of it, had at Macao a large collection of birds. His aviary had become quite celebrated, and was a very beautiful thing. When I first saw it, he had in it about 200 birds, nearly 20 of which were large pheasants, but in about two years after that, nearly all these pheasants died, by a murrain which was probably brought on by sudden change in the weather. Mr. Beale first sent the Reeves' pheasant to England, obtained at great expense and difficulty, had also a "medallion" pheasant and several other rare specimens. The aviary was built in front of his house, where two longan trees grew; a small pool where waterfowl could disport themselves was underneath, and altogether his place was one of the most interesting that was to be seen in China at that time. It was the usage then, as soon as the tea season was over, which was about the 1st of July, for everyone who could to go to Macao, and the East India Company's servants usually had their families. Eight or ten others kept house there, so that in July, August and September, Macao was a very general resort; the American Consul told me that in 1805 only two Europeans were left in Canton; the Parsees did not go away so much. This made the arrival of ships at the end of summer and the beginning of autumn a period of a great deal of interest. The cotton ships from India used to arrive at that time, and would anchor off Macao, which added to the pleasures of the island as a summer resort. In those days Hongkong was hardly known—very few foreigners had been there. Among other notabilities at Macao was a Swede named Ljungstedt, who wrote a history of the colony, on which he spent a great deal of labour, and it is in fact almost the only thing of the kind we have. He was the representative of the Swedish East India Company, and was a very fine old gentleman. He died at Macao, after a residence there of 35 years. There was an English painter named Chinnery, too, who furnished many reminiscences of his life in India and China; he also died at Macao. After the East India Company's charter was out, and all British subjects could carry on trade, there was a great influx of British merchants, and many new Houses were established; and up to 1842 or '43 there were few places in the East where such a number of merchants of a high intellectual grade were to be found. Among those who then lived at Canton were Mr. C. W. King, of Olyphant & Co., Mr. J. C. Green and A. A. Low, of Russell & Co., with Mr. Dent and Robert Inglis, and others. These gentlemen, when Dr. Morrison died, took a great interest in establishing a society in his honour, called the Morrison Education Society, which was principally supported by Mr. Lancelot Dent, who, with Mr. Jardine and Mr. Matheson, did a great deal to promote it, for many years. They also did much for the Medical Missionary Society established by Dr. Parker, in 1835, and these institutions owed to them a great deal of their success. Mr. Turner, who died at Macao in 1837, also took great interest in these enterprises. When the Superintendent of Trade, in the person of Lord Napier, was so badly treated by the Chinese, the Superintendency was removed to Macao, till better days could be brought about; and there the Superintendent lived for some time, having a clerk at Canton to receive ships' papers and carry on the business of the Consulate.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE AVENGER OF BLOOD

(*Shanghai Courier.*)

From Hangchow, a correspondent sends us the following:—

Some months ago there was a man found murdered here on the City Hill. His body had been mutilated either after or before the murder. Search was made and rewards offered for the murderer, but all to no effect; some people were apprehended on suspicion, but were so evidently innocent that they were set at liberty without even the form of a trial. Means were used with official sanction to work upon the superstitions of the people, so that the guilty man might either be pointed out by others or surrender himself, but all to no purpose, till a few weeks ago, when, it is said, the guilty man surrendered himself to the officials in a village near Shau-hing.

The story runs that the man who was murdered had occasioned the death of the murderer's father, some ten or twelve years ago, by appearing against him in some trial connected, I think, with the long-haired rebels. The son then vowed vengeance, and has been tracking his victim ever since. He was prevented from carrying out his purpose sooner, in part because his mother was not yet dead, and so if he should succeed in killing the man, and be executed for it, there would be no one to perform the funeral rites of his mother, when she came to die;—and in part also by the fact that his victim was often beyond his reach. They were both in some manner connected with Yamens; and the one who has just been murdered was often removed to a new place, where this avenging shadow was for a time separated from him. I have not heard whether the victim knew that his enemy was watching for an opportunity to compass his death.

The murderer was asked when he surrendered himself, why he had not given himself up sooner; and he replied that he had some family arrangements still to make, and that they were all now completed, so that he was ready for his fate.

I understand distinctly that he was not detected or apprehended, but self-surrendered. How much conscience had to do with the surrender, and how much mere braggadacio had to do with it, it is, of course, difficult to say.

It is believed that he will not be executed; that what he has done will be regarded by Chinese law as a praiseworthy act.

The whole story bears a wonderful similarity to what might have happened in Israel of old. The manslayer and the avenger of blood are much the same here as they might have been there, but a most significant discrepancy is found in the fact that in China the City of Refuge is wanting.

The story, too, read in connection with the one which you recently published from Soochow, sheds, at least, a ray of light, feeble though it may be, on Chinese society and Chinese law.

The Hangchow man will probably go scot-free, because he showed such an amount of Confucian filial piety as to murder the man who prosecuted, or testified against, his father in a Court of law some ten or twelve years ago. So will probably the murderers in Soochow, because they bit a man to death; and the law, while it condemns murder, yet has provided no penalty for the man or men who occasion the death of their fellow men by biting.

We have known, too, of men who not only ought to know better, but who do know better, talking of the superiority of Confucian or Heathen civilization over Christian civilization, on the ground that you can find no such daily record of arsons, murders, &c., in China as you find on the pages of some English or American daily papers. The statement about the scarcity of publicly reported murders, &c., in China, is all very true. But unmuzzle the press here: let there be one or more *Gazettes* and *Tribunes* established in every Peddlington throughout the empire: let them depend for their existence on the particularity with which they report every bit of scandal and every peccadillo of the place; official maladministration, and popular outbreaks; and let the "startling news" from a thousand such oracles be strained into the "Daily" of the large city; and then compare the daily record of the immorality of Christendom with the morality or freedom from great vices of Heathendom!

SUMMARIES OF HOME NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

TUESDAY, 26th November.

Our Correspondent's special telegram from Paris indicates the gravity of the crisis in France. Only six of the fifteen members composing M. de Kerdrel's Commission recommend the vote of confidence without which M. Thiers has declared he will resign; while, on the other hand, the majority have adopted a report which can be regarded only as a resolve to insist on the declared policy of the Right to place the President in the position of a Constitutional Sovereign. It treats as unnecessary any reply to the Message, because M. Thiers is only a delegate of the National Assembly; and, as such, he has no power to proclaim a Republic without consulting the House. Then, overlooking the constitutional reforms which the President declared to be essential to the working of the State, they suggest the prolongation of M. Thiers's powers four years, and the creation of a responsible ministry, basing the last and most important demand with much significance on "the neglected second clause" of the Rivet Constitution adopted at Bordeaux.

For the moment, all other subjects have ceased to interest in France, and the course taken by the Assembly must obviously have momentous issues. The Paris press discuss the situation with a full consciousness of its importance. The *Temps* resists the attempt to exclude the President from real power, and insists upon the vote of confidence. The *Soir* accuses the Right of an ill-concealed design to restore the Monarchy, while, on the other hand, the Monarchical papers declared that the Kerdrel Commission is attempting nothing more than the protecting of the powers of the Assembly from the encroachment of personal government. It is probable the report of the Commission will be made to the Assembly to-day.

France is experiencing the predicted effect of her heavy taxation. During the nine months of the official year for which returns have been made there is a deficit in the yield, as compared with the estimate, of over £5,000,000—two-thirds of the falling-off being in the indirect taxes.

Judgment was pronounced at Lille, yesterday, in the case of M. Caspar, who was charged with the fraudulent execution of a contract for the supply of boots to the French army, when, as our Correspondent anticipated, the defendant was acquitted.

In anticipation of the American Budget, it is stated, with an appearance of probability, that the estimates to be presented to Congress will not be below those of late years. By "internal revenue reform," of which so much capital was tried to be made on the 5th of November, the President will declare in his Message that he understands it to mean that honesty and efficiency, and not political opinions, are qualifications for office.

Two United States vessels of war are on their way to Zanzibar, whither H.M.S. *Briton* will convey Sir Bartle Frere and his party. The Pasha of Egypt is about to send a force of five thousand men to join Dr. Livingstone in a search for the source of the Nile.

Recruiting under the conscription has led to fresh disturbance in Spain, and it has been found necessary to form a flying column at Malaga, to be despatched to threatened localities. The health of the King appears to be improving.

Mr. Bright has addressed to some memorialists at Coventry a sensible remonstrance to the excessive regrets that have found utterance among manufacturers regarding the French Treaty. He points out that the new Treaty fixes a limit to the raising of French import duties, but presents no impediment to their being lowered. On her part England binds herself to nothing which she would not do without the engagement, while France would in all probability, as soon as she could, raise her tariff.

Mr. Disraeli has declined to deliver an address to the Conservative working men of Glasgow—although at all times reluctant to express his opinion on political affairs except in Parliament—chiefly on the ground that his visit to that city is of a non-political character.

An attempt last night to get up a public demonstration in Trafalgar-square, by way of asserting the right of the people to meet in Hyde Park, and to get up some sympathy for Mr. Odger and his friends, was so disheartening that the whole proceedings, speeches included, are said to have occupied only a quarter of an hour.

An important application was made to Vice-Chancellor Malins yesterday to remove the names of Lord Claude Hamilton, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Graham from the list of contributories to the estate of the La Mancha Irrigation and Canal Company, which is in liquidation. As directors of the company, the names had been placed in the list as liable for 100 shares, but they in fact held only one each, and as it appeared by a resolution of the company they were not required to hold more, although the minimum qualification "for future directors" was 100 shares, Sir R. Malins ordered the motion to stand over till the first day of Hilary Term, in the belief that there was a moral obligation to the creditors of the company, and one of which gentlemen in the position of the applicants would not seek to rid themselves on a technical ground. Later in the day Mr. Higgins, on behalf of Mr. Hope, repudiated any idea of relying on a mere technical objection.

Paul Julius May, acquitted on Thursday, at the Central Criminal Court, on the charge of being concerned in the death of Nagel, was accused at Bow-street of forging his employer's name in Berlin for 1,000 thalers, the proceeds of which supplied the means for himself and Nagel to find their way to Chelsea. He was committed for trial in Germany under the new Extradition Treaty.

At Marlborough-street, Eleanor Ely was committed for trial for throwing vitriol into her husband's face, her defence being that prosecutor treated her cruelly and was cohabiting with her sister.—At the Wandsworth Court, Drusilla Skarratt, a

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

(From the Bedford Inquirer, October 25th.)

Several weeks ago the stable of S. S. Metzger took fire and burned to the ground in the midst of a drenching rain; no fire had been used about the building, and there was no way of accounting for the origin of the fire but by attributing it to an incendiary or to spontaneous combustion. The men engaged in painting and finishing Mr. Metzger's new house had been graining shutters for the house in the stable during the day before the fire, but it was scarcely thought possible that the fire could have originated from that source. The stable having been burned, the painters next day transferred their graining to the cellar of the house. That evening the inmates of the house discovered a smoke and a smell of burning cotton or paper issuing from the cellar. An examination disclosed the fact that the oiled rags used by the painters in graining had been thrown together in a corner, and had ignited by spontaneous combustion, and were just bursting into a flame. This timely discovery saved the house and settled the question as to the origin of fire in the stable. Next day a nail keg was partly filled with the oily rags cast away by the painters, and set in the sunshine in the yard. In a few hours the rags and keg were found to be on fire. Very few people are aware of the danger arising from a such source.

IRON v. WOODEN SHIPS.

The relative merits of iron and wood for ship-building purposes are discussed by an American contemporary. When iron ships were introduced twelve years ago, it was expected that they would last twenty-one years, but many of them, we are told, are already worth no more than they will fetch as old iron. Rust has eaten them away. Though the outside can be protected by frequent painting, the inside suffers from the vessel's own sweating, and the plates and bolts are gradually eaten away. It is often impossible, too, to replace an old plate by a new one, as the neighbouring plates will not hold it. Wooden ships are cheaper in construction, and will last from twelve to fifteen years, but they are more cumbersome and less capacious than their iron rivals. The advocates of wooden ships, however, hold that the smaller cost in building and repairing balances the smaller carrying power of wooden ships, and urge the fact that they are not so easily sunk as iron ships. An accident that would only make the former leak would sink the latter. Whatever may be the ultimate decision as to the relative merits of wood and iron, we are assured that builders of wooden ships on the New England coast are remarkably busy, and that though iron shipbuilders can produce steamers at a cost of about 12 per cent. more than they cost on the Clyde, there is no demand for them. "Many well-informed persons predict that iron shipbuilding will never become popular" in America, but "if we must import wood, as England does, it may turn to our advantage to use iron."—*Albion.*

LITTLE CIVILITIES.

(Social Review.)

The journeys and schemes we undertake for our amusement would have seemed to our forefathers nothing short of portentous, and yet sorrows and discomforts multiply, the sour element prevails, and it may be doubted whether we have of late invented or enlarged any source of pleasure without a proportionate increase of pain. The troubles linked with the advantages of cheap locomotion and the penny-post are instances of this.

Meanwhile receiving an enormous heritance of comfort and discomfort from our ancestors, and bent upon continuing their manufacture on the same vast scale, we neglect the minor civilities of life which would surround our struggles after happiness with a pleasurable atmosphere. The chariot rolls lighter on large wheels than on small, but a drop of oil rightly applied is the most essential thing of all. The largest schemes of enjoyment, whether they aim at immediate fruition, or consist in a youth-long burrowing after the wealth which age may spend, cannot run smoothly without the supply of small civilities. Chasing pleasure with a seven-league stride, we strain ourselves in the effort, and miss, as it were, the beauties of tilth and hamlet that lie beneath.

But if to one who looks sooner or later for enjoyment small civilities are worthy of passing attention, what must they be to the man whose horizon is not even grey with promise? The hard-worker, the man by nature or circumstance shut out from systematic pleasure, should of all others learn to gather a wayside posey of such flowers—flowers certainly of no hothouse delicacy or fragrance, but bright and sweet enough to beguile a tedious hour.

Take a few cases, to show how many lesser inconveniences are needlessly inflicted and endured. It must have fallen to every non-smoker's experience at some time or other, to have been half-stifled, and driven, perhaps, from carriage to carriage by some callous lover of tobacco, who has deliberately chosen a "not-smoking," and refuses to budge. Tobacco has made a large portion of mankind bears; their selfishness preys upon their own minds (or let us hope that it does), and makes their neighbours both sick and cross.

Then, again, how many have suffered in ribs or face from an awkwardly-carried umbrella. Men who have acquired the distressing habit of reading in the streets are special delinquents on this score. One of these threading a crowded thoroughfare, with his umbrella protruding tight and horizontal, makes pause, engrossed with his paper, and jobs his rearward neighbour in the eye; he turns round to apologise, and hits the man at his side a stinging blow in the ribs. The amount of ill-will caused in a twelve-month by a mismanaged umbrella must be perfectly incalculable.

Railway companies and others who open only one pay-window where twenty are needed, necessitating the formation of vexatious *queues*, have much to answer for. Then, too, how utterly unfeeling is the conduct of the youth who rushes at the *queue*, which has just succeeded in arranging itself with great courtesy and punctilio, breaks in before his time, and without the least excuse, sets a score of hearts burning, and a score of hands itching to punch his head.

A small civility which is sometimes paid to ladies, but as often neglected, consists in closing the carriage-door when you have got out, and left a lady sitting by it, holding her dress to prevent its being trapped. Why should she be left so till the next stray porter slams it to with a bang? Another great power, for good or evil, lies in the management of newspapers or magazines on a journey. The morose man reads as many as he can at once, and sits on the rest; the shy man shuffles them together at his side, in mortal terror lest anyone should be borrowing-minded; the fussy man offers to lend them severally to each of his neighbours, and for civility's sake somebody is sure to sacrifice himself.

Between these three lies a happy medium; lay your papers not on your knee, or at your side, but on a vacant seat, or, if there isn't one, on an arm of the carriage; so will everyone be free to help himself with the merest inclination of his head, or to decline without the trouble of a refusal. In these and in a dozen other points pleasant behaviour in a railway carriage cannot be carried too far. The jar and worry of travel depresses some people physically, and most mentally, so that special efforts should be made at these times to alleviate pain and excite pleasure.

But it is not only our immediate companions. We owe a kindness to our unseen successor just as much as we do to them at our side. Rightly considered, the pleasure of the art is the same, and, of course, if the practice were universal we should obtain the advantages of reciprocity. A single instance will forcibly illustrate this class of cases. How often in entering lavatories, in clubs and elsewhere, do you find the plugs left in, and the basons full of soapsuds, and this in spite, perhaps, of written exhortations to the contrary. But there is a still further service beyond that of pulling up the plug which can be paid to your unknown successor at the bason. Everyone knows that if you merely let the water settle straight down the scum remains at the bottom, and the bason requires cleaning before use. The slightest motion of the hand after the plug is removed gives the water a rotatory motion, and obviates this; it is sometimes given, but people oftener content themselves with what gives them the least trouble.

This is representative of a vast number of like cases through which run the notions of clearing away litter, and doing that which is easy for us but difficult for our successor. There is a slight victory to be won over selfishness at first, but habits of this sort soon ripen, and we have only to accustom ourselves to the claims of posterity to admit them as readily as we do those of our contemporaries. Of course such vast considerations as the National Debt or Our Coal Supply are not here included under the word "claims of posterity," nor even the action of him who lays down a pipe of port and plants a wood; but these lesser matters of soapsuds and basons are in their way essential for a smooth passage through life.

The aggregate of petty annoyances outweighs in almost everyone's experience those larger troubles which are recognised as appetite-spoilers and life-shorteners. Seeking as we do relief from the greater enemy in the organized pursuit of pleasure, why should we not escape the lesser by systematic courtesy and consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A man named Thomas Pain has been frozen to death in the streets of Maidstone.

Boston, in Lincolnshire, has been the first town to start a subscription for the relief of sufferers in Boston, in America.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Watson, whose capital sentence for the murder of his wife was commuted to imprisonment for life, has shown no signs whatever of unsoundness of mind while in prison.—*British Medical Journal.*

The pauper Amazons of the Limerick Workhouse rose in arms against the matron, against whom they had a "grudge," and revenged themselves by giving her a beating. Policemen were called in, and before they could subdue the offenders had to suffer a battery of saucepans, pots, and dishes.

The pseudo "Lord Gordon," whose career in New York a few months ago excited some attention, is "wanted" in this country for having defrauded different persons and firms in London and Edinburgh, to the extent, it is said, of £10,000, under the assumed title of "Lord Glencairn."—*Scotsman.*

A Swedish lady, the Countess Skenns, has arrived in Paris with the intention of organizing there a new expedition—a feminine one—for the succour of Dr. Livingstone, as she thinks the work done by Mr. H. Stanley is not sufficient. She states that she well knows Central Africa, which she explored in company with her husband; and she alleges that she is personally acquainted with all the chiefs of the country.

JEWISH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—A letter has been received recently at the General Land Office in Washington, setting forth that a project is on foot by the Israelites of Europe for settling a colony of Roumanian and Continental Jews in America. There is a company formed possessing a paid-up capital of $1,500,000, who contemplate settling in this country some 8,000 families, comprising 40,000 persons, and the question is presented to the General Land Grant Office whether the United States Government will extend to the company a title to a tract of land, say 250,000 acres, for this purpose, on condition that so many families should settle annually, it being the desire to have but one settlement.

WITHOUT INCUMBRANCE.—Lodging-house keepers have serious objections to the introduction of children to their apartments. These innocents are apt to damage furniture, to create disturbances not at all conducive to the peace of the rest of the house, and to be the unfortunate subjects of infectious diseases. For these reasons those lodgers are preferred who are "without incumbrance." However, it is plain that people with children must live somewhere, and sometimes artifices has to be employed to enable them to do so. On All Souls' Day a Parisian gentleman, seeking fresh rooms, was asked whether he had any children. The man answered with tears that they were "all in the cemetery." Satisfied with this reply, the landlord accepted him as a tenant; but the agreement between them was no sooner signed than four children appeared on the scene, with their nurse. It was true they had been to the cemetery—but they had come back again.—*Court Journal.*

THE DEAD WIFE.—In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifles. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. There is so strange a hush in every room! No smile to greet you at nightfall. The clock ticks and strikes!—it was sweet music when she could hear it! Now it seems to knell only the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face. But many a tale it telleth of joys past, sorrows shared, and beautiful words and deeds registered above. You feel that the grave cannot keep her. You know that she is in a happier world, but feel that she is often by your side, an angel presence. Cherish these emotions; they will make you happier. Let her holy presence be as a charm to keep you from evil. In all new and pleasant connections give her a place in your heart. Never forget what she has been to you—that she has loved you. Be tender to her memory.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 21ST, MORNING.

New Patna, $632½ to $635, cash and ere lit; New Benares, $600 to $625, cash and credit; Old Patna, $617½ to $625, cash and credit; Old Benares, $575 to $582½, cash and credit; Malwa, $555 to $560, cash, for first quality drug; Market unsteady for Patna, and sales have been made at irregular prices.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per British barque *Rifle*, for New York,—380 rolls Matting, 100 casks Soy, 70 pkgs. Preserves, 50 boxes Vermillion, 135 boxes Cassia Oil (each ½ picul), 10 boxes Aniseed Oil (each ¼ picul), 200 boxes Palm Leaf Fans, 20,000 boxes Firecrackers, 870 piculs Cassia, 29 packages Sundries.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—74½ per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,200 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,350 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 25 per share premium, ex interest.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$55 per share premium, ex interest.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$350 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$34 per share premium, ex interest.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$30 per share premium, ex interest.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—14 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—35 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$70 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—32½ per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/3¾
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5½ to 4/5¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight.....74
Bank, 15 days sight.....74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....74½

SALES ON JANUARY 20TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $7.50, by Tuck-mee-hop-kee to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.00, by Tuck-mee-hop-kee to travelling trader.

Black Sugar, 100 bags, at $3.25, by Tuck-mee-hop-kee to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 70 bags, at $30.50, by Yuen-on-tye to travelling trader.

White Peas, 200 piculs, at $1.98, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 600 piculs, at $2.00, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $12.20, by Kwong-ming-shing to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $7.30, by Kwong-ming-shing to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $7.25, by Kwong-man-wo to travelling trader.

Red Dates, 150 bags, at $3.50, by Yuen-fat to travelling trader.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $1.36, by Yue-shong to local trader.

Shellfish, 20 packages, at $34.38, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $23.50, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 24th inst.
NEW YORK	Gemsbok		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Adelia Carleton		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Tokatea	McKinnon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Europe	Greenfield	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	Amiral Deroulx		Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BANGKOK	Jane	Le Bas	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Cresswell	Ch. White	Hongkong	Bourjau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Maria y Vicenta	Sta Coloma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Sarpedon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 23rd inst.
Do.	Avoca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Gibson	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Galley of Lorne," from London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY:—
AMONTILLADO,
AMOROSO.
GREEN SEAL.
BLUE SEAL.
BROWN SEAL.
YELLOW SEAL.
WHITE SEAL.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC:—
SUPERIOR OLD.
SUPERIOR PALE.
THIRD QUALITY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY:—
IRISH.
SCOTCH.

Old Tom GIN.
Old Jamaica RUM.
VICTOR BOULLAND'S COGNAC *(Fine Champagne.)*
Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
Dessert CLARETS:—
CHATEAU DE LA PIOCHERE.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
Haut SAUTERNE.
FENARD'S 1ST QUALITY BUTTER.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.

Apply to
H. L. NORONHA.
Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street.
3m 53 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of Galvanized Roofing SHEETS. Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1126 Hongkong, 18th June, 1872.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Bay Carriage HORSES, California Bred.
Also, a PHAETON.
The property of DAVID KING, Jr., Esq.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 2221 Hongkong, 20th December, 1872.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.
An Invoice of CHAMPAGNE and French LIQUEURS.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 675 Hongkong, 11th April, 1872.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

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IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply.
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
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FOR SALE.
Ex "Endeavour."

150 Tierces Prime Mess BEEF.
300 Barrels Extra Prime PORK.
Also SHERRY, in Cases of 3 dozen.
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and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
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AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All true new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD
AND
STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
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HAVE received direct from Vienna a Choice Assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS, and a variety of TOBACCO JARS, CIGAR STANDS, and other REQUISITES for Smokers.

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They are also offering the remainder of their Stock of WINTER DRESSES, at greatly reduced prices, consisting of all
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BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nankin and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.
60 Hongkong, 9th January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Cases American SPARKLING CATAWBA, in Quarts and Pints.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1468 Hongkong, 15th August, 1872.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1871. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

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RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES.
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.

The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
v 876 May3

HOTEL D'EUROPE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.
FIRST RATE ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE.
WINES & LIQUEURS OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

The Cuisine is under the able management of Monsieur EMILE BELLON, lately Cook to the "Grand Hotel de Paris," and formerly in the employ of the Marquis de La Rochefoucault, of the Princess Swaroff of Russia, and at the Bathing Establishments of Monaco and Vichy.

Orders for Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Ball Suppers, Picnics, and for every description of Pastry and Cakes, executed with care and at moderate rates.
E. ESTARICO, & Co.,
Proprietors.
3m 2074 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1v 1885 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE departure of the Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
for the above ports, is POSTPONED till TODAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 131 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"SARPEDON"
will be dispatched on or about 23rd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
7d 111 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"GLAUCUS"
will be despatched on or about 24th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 32/6 % all risks, 23/. % F. P. A.
" Silk 19/. % do.
Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
123 84 Hongkong, 13th January, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"AVOCA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th January, 1873. [108

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th January, 1873. [109

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE French Barque
"AMIRAL DEROULX"
will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 124 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.

THE A1 British Barque
"CRESSWELL,"
Ch. White, Master, will meet with quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJAU & Co.
tf 126 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Barque
"ADELIA CARLETON,"
having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 125 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA Y VICENTA,"
Captain Sta Coloma, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 110 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 British Clipper Barque
"EUROPE,"
of 836 tons Register, Greenfield, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 78 Hongkong, 11th January, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Barque
"GEMSBOK,"
having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 81 Hongkong, 11th January, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Barque
"TOKATEA,"
Captain McKinnon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 2262 Hongkong, 28th December, 1872.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

BOARD and LODGING for one or two Gentlemen, or board alone, with a private family. Apply at No. 40, Hollywood Road.
tf 14 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

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DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.
SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), which they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

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THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1v 750 Hongkong 24th April, 1872.

Intimations.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

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HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 and 40, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1631 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.
CORNER OF WYNDHAM AND WELLINGTON STREETS,
(The Premises lately Occupied by Mr. W. P. Floyd.)
COPIES TAKEN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS AND DAGUERREOTYPES,
ENLARGED OR DIMINISHED TO ANY SIZE REQUIRED.
PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSFERRED TO PORCELAIN AND EBONY,
And Coloured.
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E. RIISFELDT.
tf 1343 Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

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No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST,
WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

MANILA.
FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO No. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.

A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.

All Languages spoken.
EDWARD VERRIL,
Manager.
LALA ARI,
Proprietor.
Manila, February 10th, 1872. [545

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*SUMATRA*," Captain W. D. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until noon on the 22nd idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S.S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*ALASKA*" will be due at San Francisco March 4th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 26th Instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 11th, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*DONNAI*," Commandant VARANGOT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 29th January, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents

Extracts.

THE TRAVELLER'S HYMN FOR ALL SAINTS' DAY.

(Being an Adaptation of Arndt's Poem: "Was ist das Deutschen Vaterland?" By A. P. S., in Macmillan's Magazine.")

Where is the Christian's Fatherland?
Is it the Holy Hebrew Land?
In Nazareth's vale, on Zion's steep,
Or by the Galilean deep?
Where pilgrim hosts have rush'd to lave
Their stains of sin in Jordan's wave,
Or sought to win by brand and blade
The tomb wherein their Lord was laid?

Where is the Christian's Fatherland?
Is it the haunted Grecian strand,
Where Apostolic wanderers first
The yoke of Jewish bondage burst?
Or where, on many a mystic page,
Byzantine prelate, Coptic sage,
Fondly essayed to intertwine
Earth's shadows with the Light Divine?

Or is the Christian's Fatherland
Where, with crown'd head and crozier'd hand,
The Ghost of Empire proudly flits,
And on the grave of Cæsar sits?
O by those world-embracing walls,
O in those vast and pictur'd halls,
O underneath that soaring dome,
Shall this not be the Christian's home?

Where is the Christian's Fatherland?—
He still looks on from land to land—
Is it where German conscience woke,
When Luther's lips of thunder spoke?
Or where by Zurich's shore was heard
The calm Helvetian's earnest word?
Or where, beside the rushing Rhone,
Stern Calvin rear'd his unseen throne?
Or where from Sweden's snows came forth
The stainless hero of the North?

Or is there yet a closer band—
Our own, our native Fatherland?
Where Law and Freedom side by side
In Heaven's behalf have gladly vied?
Where prayer and praise for years have rung
In Shakspeare's accents, Milton's tongue,
Blessing with cadence sweet and grave
The fireside nook, the ocean wave,
And o'er the broad Atlantic hurl'd,
Wakening to life another world?

No, Christian! no!—not even here,
By Christmas hearth or churchyard bier;
Nor yet on distant shores brought nigh
By martyr's blood or prophet's cry—
Nor Western pontiff's lordly name,
Nor Eastern Patriarch's hoary frame—
Nor e'en where shone sweet Bethlehem's star:
Thy Fatherland is wider far.

Thy native home is wheresoe'er
Christ's Spirit breathes a holier air;
Where Christ-like Faith is keen to seek
What Truth or Conscience freely speak—
Where Christ-like love delights to span
The rents that sever man from man—
Where round God's throne His just ones stand—
There, Christian, is thy Fatherland.

Cologne, 28th Sept., 1872.

ANCESTOR OF THE STOVE-PIPE HAT.

The ancestor from which our present chimney-pot hat takes most of its characteristics is the broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, with an immense plume falling down on to the shoulder, which was worn during the reign of Charles II. At the end of the seventeenth, and during the eighteenth century, this hat was varied by the omission of the plume, and by giving of the brim various "cocks." That these "cocks" were formerly merely temporary is shown by Hogarth's picture of Hudibras beating Sidrophel and his man Whacum, where there is a hat, the brim of which is buttoned up in front to the crown with three buttons. This would be a hat of the seventeenth century. Afterwards, during the eighteenth century, the brim was bent up in two or three places, and, notwithstanding that these "cocks" became permanent, yet the hats still retained the marks of their origin in the button and strap on the right side. The cockade, I imagine, took its name from its being a badge worn on one of the "cocks."

The modern cocked-hat, apparently of such an anomalous shape, proves, on examination, to be merely a hat of the shape above referred; it appears, further, that the right side was bent up at an earlier date than the left, for the hat is not symmetrical, and the "cock" on the right side forms a straight crease in the (quondam) brim, and that on the left is bent rather over the crown, thus making the right side of the hat rather straighter than the left. The hat-band here remains in the shape of two gold tassels, which are just visible within the two points of the cocked-hat.

A bishop's hat shows the transition from the three-cocked hat to our present chimney-pot; and because sixty years ago beaver-fur was the fashionable material for hats, we must now needs wear a silken imitation, which could deceive no one into thinking it fur, and which is had to resist the effects of weather. Even in a lady's bonnet the elements of brim, crown and hat-band, may be traced.—*Popular Science Monthly for November.*

THE ANCIENT IDOLS OF MOAB.

A new controversy is in course of incumbation. It is to take a place among such curiosities of art and of literature as the authorship of Junius or the verity of Ossian. It bears the name of the Shapira controversy, and has arisen thus: There is resident at Jerusalem a German Jew of the name of Shapira, who, though a man learned in the rabbinical literature, is, we understand, a not very large tradesman. This person has, for some time past, bought of the Arabs, as matter of speculation, any antiquities or works of ancient art they could recover. He has done so quietly, and the result is, that instead of having caused the destruction of monuments, as in the very mismanaged case of the Moabite stone, he has collected a considerable number of objects. Of their beauty we cannot speak in any commendatory terms. That, however, is not the question. Our readers can judge of that for themselves, if they call at the office of the Palestine Exploration Fund, 9, Pall Mall-east, where a series of water-colour sketches of the principal objects, made by Lieut. Conder, R.E., in command of the exploration of Palestine, and of pencil sketches by Mr. Tyrhwitt Drake, may be seen. We are not recommending ladies to be too curious in the matter. Some of the objects are vases, bearing inscriptions. One of these contains letters of three distinct forms; one is very well defined Phœnician; and of two others, it remains to be seen what they are. Others are bulls, male and female divinities, and other objects of the most quaint archaism and rude structure, reflecting, for the most part, some phase connected with the worship of the god Chemosh, if he was the same with the Egyptian Khem. There is also a tracing of a very curious series of carvings, that appear to be an ideographic inscription, in which the deities above mentioned are shown at the commencement. It seems, however, that the scholars at the British Museum are unable to decipher the sentence, if any, which the Phœnician letters are intended to convey. With a caution that will turn out to be either profound or very ridiculous, they pronounce the whole collection a mass of forgeries. How objects can be thus forged, why, and by whom, seems to be a greater difficulty than the lighting on some new sources of fossil pottery. But there is a certain Egyptian "Flint Jack" at Thebes, who has long been famous for the exquisite skill with which he turns out ready-made Egyptian antiquities. Of course, rude objects such as those said to come from Moab, would be trifles for such a genius. And yet, if he had bethought him of so new a field for his talents, a shop at Jerusalem is hardly the spot where they would first have attracted European attention. At Jerusalem itself, no doubt is entertained, so far as we have heard, as to the genuineness of the find. And two German travellers profess to have gone to the district whence the objects came, and actually discovered similar ones *in situ*, by digging. The objectors say, they do not know who the Germans themselves are, and wish to have *them* verified as well as the pottery. Probably we shall have indignant assertions by those gentlemen, of their own identity and claims to respect. Altogether, it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. It is one, however, which it is highly incumbent on our art-criticism, as well as letter criticism, to clear up. If the discoveries are genuine, they open an entirely new chapter in the history of Semitic idolatry and of Asiatic art. The subject is attracting attention not only in England, but in other parts of the world: good will probably arise out of the controversy; any circumstance, event, or incident that has reference, remote or near, to the early history of Jerusalem, cannot but deeply interest the Christian, and, indeed, the Jewish community, everywhere. We are gradually becoming more and more familiar with mysteries that have been for ages inexplicable; and it is certain that the researches now making under the best possible arrangements, and by unquestionably trustful authorities, will clear up one that has been hitherto so doubtful as to be disheartening. —*From "The Art Journal."*

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CHALDEAN HISTORY OF THE DELUGE.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 3rd, a large and distinguished company assembled in the rooms of the Society of Biblical Archæology, to hear from Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, a paper upon a Cuneiform Inscription, containing the Chaldean account of the Deluge. General Sir Henry Rawlinson presided. The Chairman briefly introduced Mr. Smith, for whose ability as a trustworthy translator of Assyrian inscriptions he could pledge his reputation. The contents of the paper which they were about to hear were derived from the *debris* of the Royal Library of the Assyrian Kings, which was discovered about 15 years ago.—Mr. Smith then proceeded to read his paper, which, though of considerable length, was listened to with deep attention. It appears that of the Inscription describing the Flood there are fragments of three copies, containing duplicate texts, and that they date about 660 years before the Christian era. These, however, are but copies of a text of a much more ancient date, which could not be placed later than the 17th century before the Christian era. It professed to belong to the time of a monarch whose name the writer was unable to read phonetically, but whom he provisionally called Izdubar. The exploits of this Izdubar reminded the writer of the Grecian Hercules, and on the supposition that the present version of Berosus was correct as to dates, Izdubar might be placed about 30,000 years before the Christian era. The early adventures of this Izdubar are related, and very strange they are. The 11th tablet, which contains the account of the Flood, and therefore the most interesting to us, opens with a speech of this Izdubar, who asks one Sisit how he became immortal, and Sisit replies, relating the story of the Flood, and assigning his own piety as the cause of his translation amongst the immortals. Then follows the Assyrian account of that great event in broken and disjointed sentences, and in probably rhythmical style, as the Chairman intimated. It bears in its leading features a striking resemblance to the Biblical accounts—the names of the principal actors being quite different. As a specimen of the style, we take the following extract. The gods speak:—"Surippakite, son of Ubaratutu, make a great ship for thee: I will destroy the sinners and life; cause to go in the seed-of-life all of it to preserve them; the ship which thou shalt make cubits shall be the measure of its length; cubits the amount of its breadth and height; into the deep launch it;"—and so on. This ship was stopped by the mountain Nizir, and birds were sent forth to ascertain whether the flood had abated, though in a different order from that of Bible History. Mr. Smith then abbreviated the account of the Flood as related in the Bible and Berosus, and contrasted the three. The description of the Flood in the Inscription was very vivid. It was so terrible that the gods, fearing it, ascended to the Heaven of Anu, that was the highest heaven, the destruction of the human race is recorded, the corpses of the wicked are said to have floated on the surface of the waters, and the ravens sent out from the ark are described as feeding on the bodies. With regard to the duration of the Deluge, there is a great difference between the Bible and the cuneiform inscription. The Greek account of Berosus was silent on this point. The conclusion to which the writer came, was that the events related in the Bible and the Inscription were the same, and occurred in the same order, but the minor differences in the details showed that the Inscription embodied a distinct and independent tradition. In spite of a striking similarity in style, the two narratives belonged to totally distinct peoples—one to an inland, the other to a seafaring people. In conclusion, the writer pointed out the importance of these cuneiform tablets, and the light they were calculated to shed on questions that were of the deepest interest to humanity. The paper was received with much applause.—The Chairman characterised the paper as perhaps the most interesting and important that had ever been read on the subject (hear, hear). He then read a paper in which he expressed his opinion of the antiquity of the legend, and assigned to it a date of something like 5,150 years before Christ. He was inclined to identify Zoroaster, Izdubar, and Nimrod as the same person. As to the geography of the Deluge he was inclined to think that the Ararat of the Bible was the Ararat of the Gordiæan Mountains in the east of Assyria. —Mr. Gladstone, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith, said in this country we were distinguished for looking to individual effort in these matters rather than to the Consolidated Fund (hear, hear). He did not deny that in late years many fields of inquiry had been opened and deepened which might require the encouragement of Government, and a good deal had been done in that direction. All he could say was that, as far as he was personally concerned, if they did him the honour of electing him one of their members he should be extremely happy to take his place in their ranks. In the intervals of his public life he had dived into antiquity, though not perhaps so far back as the epoch under discussion that evening. With him everything began with his old friend Homer, and from him he never would depart as long as he had breath in his body. The results of the Assyrian discoveries had given much probability to the old Greek traditions which they never possessed before. He did not know what effect they might have in unsettling the minds of others, but he knew they had a different effect on his mind, and he believed that the disinterment of these antiquities would lead to a great retrospective enlightenment. The field of Egyptian antiquities placed them in such connection with the early Greek Achaians as never subsisted till late years. The great source of the institutions of civilisation in the poems of Homer was to be sought amongst a people called the Phœnicians, who belonged to the East, and were carried back by the historian Herodotus to the head of the Persian Gulf, and therefore in immediate connection with the subject of discussion that evening. That subject had, therefore, peculiar interest for him, because it connected Greek history with the early history of the world, and he hoped in its further development it might throw further light not only on that history and on science, but even the religion of mankind.—A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.—*News of the World.*

AT HOME WITH BUNSEN.

On Thursday, Marcus took me in a carriage up to the Capitol where Bunsen lives. Except that moonlight vision of grandeur in entering Rome, I had as yet seen nothing but the view from the Pincio over modern Rome. Think then of our delight, upon being shown into Bunsen's room, to look down upon all most interesting objects in the ancient city lying beneath us, with the mountains and the towns of Frascati and Albano lit up by the evening sun in the background. We were so occupied in looking out of the windows as not to see Mrs. Bunsen come in, and could hardly turn away to speak to her. Soon after he came in: it is a square figure and round face, with a very German look expressive of benevolence, in which one finds out by degrees the lines of thought and intelligence. Then we asked to look again at the view, and he, with the utmost clearness in English, pointed out to us the details. Having gone through them from the drawing-room windows, he took us through the salon to his own study, and thence, for the first time, we saw the Coliseum, the Temple of Peace, St. John Lateran, and, far beyond, the Sabine Hills. Having studied all that side, he took us to another window and balcony, which looked out on St. Peter's and the whole of modern Rome, the different views forming the most complete panorama. I felt at home with both Mr. and Mrs. Bunsen immediately, and five out of the nine children were running about with that sort of tact of well-brought-up children that are never in the way, yet always of the party. They took us down into the garden, and showed us an Indian fig-tree they had planted seventeen years ago, on first coming, when they found neither doors nor windows in the house.—*From "Memorials of a Quiet Life," by Augustus J. C. Hare.*

THE FROZEN WELL OF BRANDON, VERMONT.

About a mile south-east of the village of Brandon, Vermont, there is situated a well, 41ft. deep, the water of which has the remarkable peculiarity of remaining frozen all the year round. In 1859 the owner of the property began the usual excavations for water. After passing through 4ft. of clay and 10ft. of soil, a bed of frozen gravel 16ft. in thickness was encountered, which rapidly changed to mud when exposed to heat. Further digging penetrated another bed of clay, and finally a layer of clean gravel, in which water was found. As the winter months approached ice began to form in the well at the rate of from 2in. to 4in. over night, while during the succeeding summer, though the well remained open, an occasional skim of ice would appear on the surface. Eventually the well was abandoned, but since it has remained unused it is found that if the winter ice is not removed when the weather is quite warm the water remains frozen through the hottest months. During April last ice 20in. thickness was taken out, but as the atmosphere at that time was chilly freezing again took place. On July 16th of this year the temperature in the shade was 85 deg.; at 2ft. from the surface of the ice in the well the mercury sank to 32 deg. In 1860 four shafts were sunk in the immediate proximity to the well without striking frozen ground; a fifth endeavour was more successful, but the experiment was never completed, though we learn that it will be once more undertaken next summer. There is considerable speculation in scientific circles as to why this particular locality, possibly 200ft. square, should permit the winter cold to descend through from 12ft. to 29ft. of clay and gravel and freeze a mass of material averaging 14ft. thick, and yet not affect any other spot composed of similar strata. Professor Hager, is of opinion that the phenomenon is due to glacial remains. The beds of clay which intercept the sun's heat, and besides shed off surface water, together with the favourable arrangement of the strata in connection with its dip and the proximity of the outcropping limestone, it is believed, have protected the frozen mass from thawing for thousands of years, while the remainder of the glacier has long since melted away, leaving only its moraines in the neighbourhood. Mr. Clarence Sterling, of Bridgeport, Conn., who has already spent some time in the investigation of the subject, proposes next year to carry down the fifth well to a greater distance.—*Scientific American.*

Mr. Henry Clews, a New York banker, is to bring five libel suits against the *Tribune.*

The American *Sun* publishes glowing accounts of gold discoveries in Westchester County.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 20th January, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per piecul	$112.00 a $125.00
,, ,, 28 a 32	,,	125.00 a 135.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	138.00 a 158.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a 2.20
,, 8 a 8½ lbs	,,	2.30 a 2.45
,, 9 a 10 lbs	,,	2.88 a 3.50
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	,,	2.15 a 2.36
,, 64 a 66	,,	2.50 a 2.65
,, 68 a 72	,,	2.85 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.70 a 2.75
WHITE BROCADES	,,	2.80 a 2.85
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	,,	2.70 a 3.80
,, ,, 40 ,,	,,	3.10 a 4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.75 a 1.80
,, ,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs	,,	2.25 a 2.30
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	,,	3.80 a 3.95
DYED BROCADES Do.	,,	3.70 a 3.85
DYED DEMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	,,	1.85 a 1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.75 a 0.80
,, ,, Brown	,,	0.35 a 0.72
,, ,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 lns.	per yard	0.30 a 0.33
,, Gentian, 22 ,,	,,	0.32 a 0.38
VELVETEENS, Black	,,	0.25 a 0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.35 a 0.37
LONG ELLS, *HM* Scarlet	per piece	8.00 a 8.10
,, ,, Assorted	,,	7.40 a 7.50
,, *HH* Scarlet	,,	8.05 a 8.10
,, ,, Assorted	,,	7.20 a 7.30
CAMLETS, SSS	,,	17.00 a 17.50
,, SS	,,	19.00 a 20.50
,, S	,,	21.00 a 21.50
,, *BBB*	,,	24.00 a 24.50
LASTINGS	,,	14.00 a 14.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 3	per piecul	3.70 a 3.80
,, Hoop	,,	5.10 a 5.25
,, Bar	,,	4.25 a 4.50
,, Small Round Rod	,,	3.50 a 3.65
,, Wire	,,	7.50 a 8.75
LEAD	,,	6.40 a 6.60
STEEL, English	per tub	4.10 a 4.25
,, Swedish	,,	4.25 a 4.70
TIN, Malacca	per piecul	38.00 a 39.00
TIN-PLATES	per box	9.40 a 9.50
SHEATHING METAL	per piecul	22.00 a 25.00
QUICKSILVER	,,	100.00 a 107.00
SPELTER	,,	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per piecul	15.50 a 16.00
,, Ningpo	,,	16.50 a 17.00
,, Tientsin	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Shantung	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Bengal	,,	11.00 a 17.00
ALUM	per piecul	1.40 a 1.85
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	,,	4.20 a 4.50
,, Black	,,	3.50 a 4.25
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.50 a 1.55
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Java	,,	2.00 a 2.10
,, Singapore	,,	1.90 a 1.95
,, Saigon	,,	1.45 a 1.50
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	,,	6.50 a 7.50
COAL, Anjoat	per ton	
,, English steam	,,	12.50 a 13.00
,, American Anthracite	,,	11.00 a 11.50
,, Sydney	,,	10.00 a 11.25
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.25 a 4.50
SUNDRY PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per picul	5.00 a 5.50
,, Banjar	,,	4.50 a 4.75
PEPPER, White	,,	22.50 a 23.00
,, Black	,,	13.00 a 13.50
BETEL NUTS	,,	3.50 a 3.75
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	,,	3.50 a 4.20
,, South Seas	,,	16.00 a 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	,,	2.20 a 2.50
,, Siam	,,	3.15 a 3.60
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.30 a 1.35
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		5.50 a 5.75
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picul	1.90 a 1.95
,, California	,,	2.20 a 2.25

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Bellona	Schultz	Ger. str	707	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Bombay	Davies	Brit. str	1326	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Coquet	Rayner	Brit. str	775	Siemssen & Co	
Emeu	Leo	Brit. str	963	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Esme	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. N. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Kinshan	Cowing	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Kiu-Kiang‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kinshu	Deville	Amr. str	705	Olyphant & Co	
Kwangtung	Gibson	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Liatin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	*Laid up*
Manmee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Namoa	Pitman	Brit. str	863	D. Lapraik & Co	
Prince Albert	R. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Poyang ‡	Cary	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Rosity y Nene	Alchantra	Span. str	689	Order	
Sir J. Jejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sumatra	W. D. Anderson	Brit. str	1263	P. & O. S. N. Co	
White Cloud §	Mott	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Alhambra	Nelson	Brit. sh	1242	Aug. Heard & Co	
A. Carleton	Carleton	Amr. bk	593	Olyphant & Co	New York
America	J. de Gregory	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Amiral Deroulx	Carriqué	Fren. bk	775	Landstein & Co	
Anna Dorothea	Schutt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Banian	Alleyne	Brit. sh	750	Gilman & Co	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Candelaria	Equin	Fren. sh	856	Captain	
Constante	Fabius	Span. bk	203	Carlowitz & Co	Saigon
Creswell	White	Brit. bk	464	Bourjau & Co	Saigon
E. Marquard	Hochreuter	Brit. bk	310	Captain	
Emigrant	Don P. Boltto	Peru. sh	690	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Enoch Train	Thompson	Amr. sh	1674	Aug. Heard & Co	Manila
Europe	Greenfield	Brit. bk	336	Russell & Co	Melbourne
F. Nightingale	Cameron	Brit. bk	464	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Fortune	Hansen	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Forward	Whyte	Brit. sh	745	Rozario & Co	
F. la Roquette	Monnier	Fren. bk	360	Russell & Co	
Frey	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Gemsbok	Bunker	Amr. bk	476	Olyphant & Co	New York
Georges	Bachelery	Fren. bk	176	F. Dezeneer	
Harbottle	Wood	Brit. bk	319	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Harwick	Dicksen	Brit. bk	613	Order	
Helena	Inkster	Brit. bk	435	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Samarang
Hongkong	Irribarri	Peru. sh	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jane	Le Bas	Brit. bk	246	Lane, Crawford & Co	
J. Schmidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	Turon
Kien-yuen-tye	Lange	Siam. bk	390	Chinese	
Kim-kin-kee	Bjuggren	Brit. bk	412	Order	
Lady Franklyn	Giese	Brit. bk	237	Rozario & Co	
Lucky	Hellstrom	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Lola	Bareno	Peru. sh	904	Order	
Lugar	Griffiths	Brit. bk	498	Messageries Maritimes	
Luisa Canevaro	Venturino	Peru. sh	1300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Macao	Lencivira	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Morning Star	Lauritsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
M. y Vicente	Sta. Coloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mutlah	Harter	Brit. sh	969	P. M. S. S. Co	
Naples	Lecouteur	Rus. sh	926	Landstein & Co	
Nyassa	Garriocs	Brit. sh	800	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ocean	Guest	Brit. bk	552	Thos. Howard & Co	
Peru	Basnagoiti	Peru. sh	578	Remedios & Co	
P. Seraphi	Munchaw	Siam. bk	454	Chinese	
Providencia	Vidanzanzago	Peru. sh	600	Olano	
Rapid	Hunter	Siam. bk	403	Chinese	
Resolution	Stabell	Brit. sch	150	Bourjau & Co	
Rosalie	Jeune	Peru. sh	616	Garcia N. Garcia	
San Juan	Don Orfeviaga	Peru. sh	1500	Olano	
Salvadora	Ibermeche	Span. sh	1000	Order	
Scindia	Carr	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	
Scotland	Helcomb	Amr. sch	78	Battles & Co	
Sea Belle	Goggin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sophia	Spreckelsen	Siam. bk	304	Chinese	
Starlight	Benedictsen	Siam. bk	239	Chinese	
St. Aubin	Blouet	Fren. sh	1026	Russell & Co	
Switsure	Cary	Brit. sh	1212	Russell & Co	
Tai Watt	Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Taunton	Chalmers	Brit. sh	687	Russell & Co	
Tokatea	McKinnon	Brit. bk	988	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Villa Garcia	Bareno	Span. bk	222	Lusquin	
Willy	Rohken	Ger. sch	250	Bourjau & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	818	Water Police	

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
CANTON.					
M. Lopez	Jose Uriarte	Span. sch	210	Remedios & Co	
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hai	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-zu-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
A. Lavalley	Longin	Fren. str	839	Russell & Co	
Augustine	Barbier	Peru. sh	970	Olano	
Auduizas	Boldan	Span. bk	491	Remedios & Co	
Callao	A. de Araucon	Peru. sh	1016	Order	
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Witch	J. Young	Brit. bk	289	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow, &c.
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW.					
In port on 13th January, 1873.					
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Dircks & Kruger	Singapore
Fanny	Eaton	Brit. bk	396	Dircks & Kruger	San Francisco
Frohlich	Helm	Ger. bk	360	Dircks & Kruger	
Gaviota	Hoseason	Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
Juno	Blethen	Amr. bk	300	Frewin & Co	Kobe
Malvern	Myles	Brit. bk	410	Dircks & Kruger	
Success	Thompson	Siam. bk	393	Chinese	
AMOY.					
In port 21st December, 1872.					
Alma	Martin	Ger. bk	373	Pasedag & Co	
Anna	Holmbold	Swed. sch	162	Pasedag & Co	
Burra Noorfel	Nogtsky	Siam. bk	350	Boyd & Co	
Carl	Petersen	Ger. bk	215	Pasedag & Co	
Colima	Lorensen	Brit. bk	228	Chinese	
Emma	Vahland	Ger. sch	111	Pasedag & Co	
Hapseng	Ulrich	Siam. bk	379	Brown & Co	
Herald of Light	Petersen	Brit. bk	235	Petersen & Co	
Imperieuse	Boseck	Ger. bk	348	Pasedag & Co	
James Paton	Cotter	Brit. bk	390	Boyd & Co	
Madura	Voss	Ger. bg	230	Pasedag & Co	
Mary	Dahl	Ger. sch	175	Peterson & Co	
Meteor	Potterson	Siam. bk	395	Brown & Co	
Nations Hope	Blix	Brit. sh	741	Boyd & Co	
Picciola	Grate	Ger. bk	224	Pasedag & Co	
Prosperity	Demsky	Siam. bk	475	Brown & Co	
Rantipole	Lagarde	Brit. sch	183	Tait & Co	
Rebecca	Elberg	Ger. bg	256	Pasedag & Co	
Rebecka	Kremer	Ger. sch	221	Pasedag & Co	
Rubicon	Watt